

**IN THE SPECIFICATION:**

**Please amend the specification as follows:**

Page 2, paragraph 2, beginning on line 9:

The cooling body 30 has a double-walled structure of copper tubes and comprises a first copper pipe 310 and a second copper pipe 312, wherein the latter is coaxially located within the former. From each of the upper and lower ends of the cooling body 30, helium gas is supplied into the inner space 301 of the second copper pipe 312 in the directions indicated by the arrows 1, thus forming a helium-gas atmosphere in the inner space 301. As such, the drawn optical fiber passes through the inner space 301.

Furthermore, a space for circulating the cooling water 302 of a low temperature is provided between the first copper pipe 310 and the second copper pipe 312 to cool the helium gas contained in the internal space 301 of the second copper pipe, so that the cooling water performs heat exchange with the drawn optical fiber F1 in a high temperature state. Through the heat exchange, the optical fiber F1 which is drawn at a high temperature is cooled to an appropriate temperature. In order to draw more optical fibers from a given optical-fiber preform, it is necessary to increase the efficiency of the process so that the optical fiber can be drawn at a speed higher than that of the prior art.

Page 10, paragraph 4, beginning on line 11:

At the time of drawing an optical fiber from the optical-fiber preform, which is positioned in the melting furnace and has undergone preheating and heating processes, if the drawing velocity of the optical fiber F1 (the linear velocity is about 200 ~ 500 meter per minute: mpm) increases to apply tension to the optical fiber F1, the left and right

cooling body parts 112 and 114 are joined together to form a single body -- i.e., the cooling body 110. At the same time, the upper and lower caps 120 and 130 are integrally engaged to the cooling body 1140, and then the cooling gas 146 is supplied to the cooling body 110. Following this process, if the linear velocity of the basically tensioned and drawn optical fiber reaches to about 700 ~ 1000 mpm, the turbulence generators 140 are operated. The turbulence generators 140 increasingly activate the molecular movements of the cooling gas 146 with their production of turbulence, and the cooling gas supplied through the slots S absorbs and transfers heat from the surface of the optical fiber F1 to the surface of the cooling body 110. Note that the slots S are provided through the internal wall of the cooling body 110 and extend vertically to the drawn optical fiber F1.